

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

U.S. Senators Named in Propaganda Inquiry; National Army Men to Return By Summer

WEATHER
Clear and colder to-day; fresh north-west winds.

FIVE CENTS In New York City

Davison and Baruch May Go to Paris

War Workers Are Told to Prepare for Wilson Summons to the Parley

President Passes Azores To-day

Holds Conferences With French and Italian Envoys, White and Lansing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, have been asked by President Wilson to hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for their services with the peace delegation in Europe.

Mr. Baruch's advice on problems of distribution of raw material may be wanted, and it is understood that Mr. Davison's experience is counted upon to aid in dealing with questions of feeding and rehabilitating destitute European populations.

It was indicated at the White House to-day that the President's request that the two war workers be ready to join him was made before he sailed. Mr. Baruch has resigned as chairman of the War Industries Board, but it is understood that will not prevent him from answering a call.

Will Pass Azores To-day

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson's ship to-day is running through a severe wind and rain storm. It is maintaining its fixed speed, however, and is due to pass around the Azores on Sunday.

After reaching the Azores the Presidential liner will pick up more units of the naval escort.

Mr. Wilson slept until a late hour this morning, and there was no conference with his advisers.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson's third day at sea found him much improved in health. His cold is yielding to treatment and his voice is rested and much stronger.

Having cleared away the work which had accumulated at his desk, the President enjoyed a day of recreation and exercise. His ship ran into somewhat better weather this morning, after a night of very heavy weather.

Talks With Voyagers

This afternoon he promenade along the decks and joined a party at the rail watching the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo's squadron, rise and fall on the heavy swells. The sea was bright with warm sunlight. Mr. Wilson engaged in timely topics, swapping stories and experiences with those on board.

The party included officers in the lower grades, whose stories of experiences in the submarine zone are tremendously interesting. When it was learned that a film starring a famous comedian was to be shown during the evening on board the ship the President announced that he intended to be present, evidently anticipating the entertainment with pleasure.

Holds Informal Conferences

While Mr. Wilson was on deck he earnestly conferred with Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, and Count de Celler, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and had a short conversation with Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Henry White, his colleagues on the Peace Commission. No formal conference has been held so far, and it seems that plans for the peace negotiations have been well laid out.

Mr. Wilson has been solicitous of the comfort of those accompanying him and is personally seeing that all orders are carried out. He reads every wireless message received and peruses the ship newspaper with much interest. Before leaving the George Washington he intends to inspect the ship from stem to stern and meet the officers and crew.

House Takes Quarters

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Colonel E. M. House is the first of the American Peace Conference delegates to take possession of his quarters in the Hotel Crillon, where apartments have been reserved for the delegation. The apartments are extensive ones on the third floor of the building, fronting the Place de la Concorde, with the Foreign Office, where the sessions of

Thousands Slain in Scores of Pogroms

By Elias Tobenkin
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LONDON, Dec. 7.—Zionist organizations and other sources reveal that up to the present scores of pogroms have occurred in Galician cities, coincident with the Polish victory celebrations. The worst pogrom was at Lemberg following the expulsion of the Ruthenians and the entry of the Poles, where 1,100 Jews were reported killed and 10,000 made homeless.

Jewish leaders in Vienna have appealed to Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson to check the massacres. The British government has promised Jewish leaders here that Great Britain will take whatever measures are practical against the pogroms.

Subway Fire In Brooklyn Scares Crowds

Panic Narrowly Averted as Flames Follow Blasts in Tubes at Ashland Place

Two muffled explosions, preceding a thin geyser of blue flame, fifty feet high, ripped up the planking covering the Ashland Place sections of the New Eastern Parkway Subway at Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at the peak of the rush hour last night. The explosions for a time created much excitement among thousands of persons on their way home and threatened to damage the Long Island Railroad Terminal at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues and several other buildings, including a large church. The quick response of the Fire Department averted serious panic and destruction. No one was injured.

Several million dollars' worth of subways are within the same square block which was the scene of the fire. The Interborough subway runs into Atlantic Avenue, the Fourth Avenue Subway passes under Fourth, turning under Flatbush Avenue and the Long Island Railroad dispatches its trains under the same street.

Fire Crosses Street

The fire licked its way across Hanson Place, leaving a trail of burned planking and dipped into a shaft extending sixty feet below the surface. The new subway will run 100 feet below the earth's surface here, underneath the Long Island Railroad. It has been refilled to within five feet of the pavement.

Clouds of smoke seeped into the Interborough subway station at Atlantic Avenue, and might have caused a panic but for a dozen reserves from the Bergen Street police station. Thousands of persons gathered outside of the hastily formed police lines and watched the firemen work to save the Hanson Place M. E. Church. After fifteen minutes the flames were under control.

Cause of Blasts Unknown

Acting Chief Engineer Robert Ridgeway, of the Public Service Commission, made an inspection after the fire, but said he was unable to determine the cause of the explosions. The police, however, attributed them to the burning out of a main electrical cable in the subway tunnel.

The point where the explosions occurred has a fearful history. In April, 1917, the shoring gave way, carrying down two buildings and killing seven workmen. Ten days later the body of an actor was unearthed. Three workmen received Carnegie medals for their heroism in going to the rescue of fellow workers.

Schwab Retires as Shipping Director; President Accepts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who laid aside his own shipbuilding plans eight months ago to help build ships for the government, received word by wireless from President Wilson to-night that his resignation had been accepted.

It had been understood here for some time that Mr. Schwab was anxious to be relieved of his duties, so that he could again take up extensive interests he relinquished when asked to become the directing force of the country's war-time shipbuilding programme, although it was not known that his resignation was placed in the hands of the President before the latter's departure on Wednesday for Europe.

Mr. Schwab was not in Washington to-night, but it was stated that he would retire at once, and that Charles Fiez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would carry on the work exactly as heretofore.

President Wilson, in accepting the Director General's resignation, in a message sent to the White House from the transport George Washington, with instructions that it be conveyed to Mr. Schwab, said:

Draft Forces Disband Soon After Treaty

Gen. March Says Law Limits Service to Four Months After Coming of Peace

Some Now on the Rhine

130,840 Are Designated for Early Passage; 200,000 Demobilized in the Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Eight of the thirteen divisions comprising the American Third Army, now approaching the Rhine, either are national guard or national army troops, and there is every reason to believe that they will be on American soil again by midsummer.

General March, chief of staff, announced to-day that he expects no difficulty in getting these units home within four months after peace has been reestablished formally by proclamation. President Wilson, in his recent address to Congress, said the sessions of the conference probably would be concluded by spring, and based on this estimate General March's statement was accepted to mean that these forces would return during the summer.

Draft Men at Front

Two National Guard divisions, the 32d and 43d, and two of the National Army, the 89th and 90th, now are in the front line of Major General Dickman's army of occupation, which was within twenty miles of the Rhine last night, according to General Pershing's report. The 25th and 33d National Guard and the 79th National Army are in the second line, constituting the reserve, which is occupying Luxembourg and various rail centres in France, including Montmedy, Longuyon, Elain and St. Michel. The 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th regulars comprise the remainder of the advancing army, while the 2d and 7th divisions are with the reserve.

The estimate as to the possibility that all except regular divisions will have been withdrawn from France by midsummer is based on General March's reply to a question as to steps necessary to obtain an extension of

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New York Division Lost 1,153 Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Forty-four officers and 1,109 men of the 27th, New York National Guard Division, have been killed in battle or died of wounds and illness up to November 1, Chief of Staff March said to-day. The reply was in answer to a statement that only 250 men of the entire division had escaped uninjured while fighting on the British front.

The inquiry was based on a statement attributed to Judge Mulqueen, who has two sons in the 27th Division. General March's reply was: "I have had the entire casualty list examined up to November 1, and it shows in the 27th Division deaths from all causes of forty-four officers and 1,109 men."

Lloyd George Tells How U.S. Aid Won War

Premier Cabled Wilson for 120,000 Men, Sent Ships and Got Over 2,000,000

LEEDS, England, Dec. 7.—"I shall never forget that morning when I sent a cable message to President Wilson, telling him what the facts were and how essential it was that we should get American help at the speediest possible rate, and inviting him to send 120,000 infantry and machine-gunners to Europe," said Premier Lloyd George in the course of a speech to three thousand persons here to-day.

"The following day," continued the Premier, "there came a cablegram from President Wilson: 'Send your ships across and we will send the 120,000 men.'"

"Then I invited Sir Joseph McKay, the Shipping Controller, to Downing Street, and said:

"Send every ship you can."

"They were all engaged in essential trades because we were down and out right to the bone. There was nothing that was not essential. We said, 'This is the time for taking risks.'"

"We ran risks with our food and we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said:

"The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazards."

British Carried 1,100,000

"America sent 1,900,000 men across, and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British Mercantile Marine. The good old ships of Britain have saved the liberty of the world many times. They saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth, saved it in the days of Louis XIV, saved it in the days of Napoleon and have saved it in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm II."

"It is a change from December, 1916;

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Germans Hail Ebert as Head of 'Republic'

Soldiers and Sailors Demand National Assembly Be Called for Dec. 20

Chancellor Wants Vote

Refuses Presidency Under Other Terms; 16 Slain as War Veterans March

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7.—The "German Republic and her first President, Comrade Ebert," have been hailed by an organized demonstration of soldiers and sailors at Berlin. The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, thus describes the incident:

"On Friday evening soldiers and sailors armed with rifles demonstrated before the Chancellor's palace. Their leaders spoke as follows:

"Germany stands on the brink of a catastrophe. We demand that a national assembly be summoned on December 20. The Executive Council must no longer be able to put pressure on the government. Long live the German Republic and her first President, Comrade Ebert."

Chancellor Ebert replied that the administration must remain in the hands of the government. He counselled patience until the congress of the workmen's and soldier's councils had decided regarding the convocation of a national assembly.

A sailor from Kiel spoke up: "I will put a straight question, whether Comrade Ebert will agree to our selection of him as President of the German Republic?"

The Chancellor replied: "Not without conferring with the government." The soldiers and sailors then marched away.

Sixteen Persons Killed

There was a lively exchange of shots, resulting in the killing of sixteen persons and the wounding of fifteen others, when soldiers, parading in Berlin as a demonstration against not being represented on the executive council of the Soldiers and Workmen, refused to disperse, according to reports from Berlin to-day.

Newspapers in the German capital say soldiers on leave and deserters were holding a meeting to protest at not being represented on the Soldiers' Council when they heard the announcement that the executive committee of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council had been arrested. The meeting organized a demonstration, which was broken up by soldiers with machine guns.

Executive Committee Arrested

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Great excitement was caused among the Spartacus, or Radical, group in Berlin to-day when the executive committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council was arrested, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The government declared it did not order the arrest and promises the committee shall be released.

There were serious riots in Berlin last night, the Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken" reports. Shots were exchanged outside the Reichstag. When darkness fell government troops occupied the university building.

The Berlin government has revoked its decision to disarm the troops returning to Berlin, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Germany to Cut Bread Ration

An official note concerning the food reserves, issued in Berlin, says that under the most favorable circumstances there will only be enough breadstuffs after February 1 for a daily ration of eighty grammes, which is one-third the present ration. The note says the death rate continues to increase in Berlin. It asserts that in October, 1915, 1,097 women died in Berlin, while in October, 1918, the number of women who died was more than 3,000.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 6 (By The Associated Press).—In the elections held yesterday to fill two vacancies in the Soldiers' and Workers' Executive Council, the Left wing of the Social Democrats, or the Independent Socialists, gained both seats. The Council, which has twenty-eight members, is ostensibly the highest revolutionary tribunal.

Independents Rule Council

By winning the two vacant seats, the Independents secured a working majority in the Council. The soldier element attributes its defeat to the inability of its Brutus, Herr Melkenbaur, a Majority Socialist and one of the two chairmen of the Executive Council, to cope with the other chairman, Richard Mueller, a representative of the working men. Mueller apparently has succeeded in converting the committee to radicalism, although its members are divided equally between the soldiers and the workmen.

Britain to Exclude Cheap German Goods

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board, in speaking at Plymouth last night, declared that whatever else Germany might pay in discharging the cost of the war she must not be allowed to pay in manufactured goods dumped on Great Britain.

It was better, he said, to run the risk of Germany failing to pay a part of the cost of the war than to take her manufactured goods, which would crush out British industries and lead to a lowering of wages beyond living limits.

Germany would pay with such gold as she has and also with such material as could be wrung from her. Sir Auckland affirmed, and she could pay in labor in restoring the damage she wrought in France and Belgium.

"She will have no colonies when the Allies have done with this business," he added.

Appointment to Hearst-Hylan Body Refused

Prominent New Yorkers Say They Will Not Take Posts Along With Publisher

It was an imposing list of thirty-three names that followed William Randolph Hearst's on the committee appointed Wednesday by Mayor Hylan to arrange for the erection in France of a memorial to New York soldiers killed "over there." The names were those of leaders in finance, society and public affairs.

Following the revelations concerning Hearst's interest in Germany made before the Senate Committee investigating the brewers' "Brisbane fund," the list shrank yesterday until practically the only ones left were two Hearst employees, the Mayor's secretary and a few others who were unable to discuss their appointment to the committee because they were abroad, out of town or in the hospital.

The one notable exception was Monsignor M. J. Lavelle. Over the telephone yesterday he said: "I'll serve. I don't care anything about revelations about Mr. Hearst before the Senate Committee. In a time like this we are trying to help everybody and I'm going to serve regardless."

Reasons for Refusals

Among those who declined to serve and their reasons as given Tribune reporters over the telephone were: William Fellowes Morgan—"I have declined to serve. I have written a letter to the Mayor expressing my regret, because I could not serve under the chairmanship of Mr. Hearst."

Arthur Curtis James—"I informed the Mayor that I would not serve. I acted on general principles. I did not like the combination with Mr. Hearst."

Joseph W. Harriman—"I haven't been notified about the committee, but I can't serve. It might take me away over to France to help pick out the site. You understand."

Frank A. Vanderlip—"I will not be able to serve on the committee."

Paul M. Warburg—"I was never advised of my appointment on the committee. This is the first I ever heard of it."

William Boyce Thompson—"I never heard of it. I didn't know I was appointed. I believe the Mayor has made some mistake."

Judge Gary Won't Talk

Daniel Guggenheim (conveyed through his valet): "I don't know anything about any such committee. Never heard of it before."

Elbert H. Gary: "I haven't been notified. I won't say any more."

Samuel W. Rauen: "I regret that I was put on the committee. I won't decide definitely, however, until I have studied the question very carefully."

Irving T. Bush: Has been abroad for the last month.

Percival S. Hill: Aboard.

Julian Gerard, brother of the ambassador and an employee of Hearst on "The New York American," was among those named by the Mayor. It was understood he will serve. So also will W. S. Gill, another Hearst employee. Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, who made public the personnel of the committee, included his own name, so it is to be presumed that he too will serve.

Germany Sends Flour to Vienna

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Germany has just sent 10,000 tons of flour to Vienna, according to a dispatch from Basel to-day, which says this announcement in Vienna shows Germany is not hard pressed for food.

Hitchcock, Works, Smith In New List

Bielaski Mentions Nine Organizations in Teuton Conspiracy Revelations

Milk Fund Formed At Untermyer Home

Miss Ray Beveridge and O'Leary Named; Plan to Buy Papers Bared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Evidence of the connection with the paid German propaganda in this country of a dozen more men and of nine organizations was presented to the Senate committee investigating the beer and Kaiser reptile funds to-day by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

Among the organizations named were virtually all which have in any way backed the German cause, and all of them have most vigorously and persistently denied that there was any official money back of them.

One of these, the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, best known as the milk fund, again brought the name of Samuel Untermyer into the record. This organization, a "strictly neutral body," headed by Dr. Edmund von Mach, Harvard professor, in German pay, was founded at a meeting held at Untermyer's house.

Senator Works in List

Most of the men whose names were brought into the hearing already have been more or less under suspicion, though there were several whose connection with the German propaganda was one of sympathy and not of financial interest. As to some nothing was shown more than that they had in some way aided in the German work. The list of names not before mentioned at the hearing follows:

Senator John D. Weeks, of California.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

Frank Monnet, former Attorney General of Ohio.

Carl E. Schmidt, wealthy tanner of Detroit, chief backer of the American embargo conference.

Courtland Smith, manager of the American Press Association.

George Barthelme, Washington correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette."

Louis Garthe, Washington correspondent of "The Baltimore American."

George Fred Williams.

Rogindell Rutherford.

Jeremiah O'Leary, editor of "Bull."

Miss Ray Beveridge, woman lecturer.

There were others, but of decidedly minor importance.

Bribery a Difficult Task

The sorrows of a subsidizer were brought out in a telegram from Ambassador Bernstorff, dated November 1, 1915, in which he told of the difficulties in keeping bribery secret in America, and stated that he had dropped that method of procedure, except in the case of the peace drives. He said:

"As you will have learned from my previous report, we have, since the Lusitania case, endeavored to wind up all the so-called German propaganda and especially to get rid of all dubious individuals. I can now say with a good conscience that we are no longer compromised. Some of the old affairs still hang on, but we are more or less settled, although they will cause some future expenditures."

"At the beginning of the war many things were undertaken by the German propaganda which would never have been undertaken if we could have seen that the war would be so long, because nothing can be long kept secret in America."

"Since the Lusitania case we have strictly confined ourselves to such propaganda as cannot hurt us if it becomes known. The sole exception is perhaps the peace propaganda, which has cost us the largest amount, but which also has been the most successful."

"Latterly, I have been using the embargo association and some entirely reliable private intermediaries."

"I have also made use of the Ger-

AS USUAL WHEN TEACHER LEAVES THE ROOM



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